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<p>(54) Title: PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVES</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>The present invention relates to pressure sensitive adhesives based on aqueous latex emulsions and processes for their preparation and laminates prepared there from. The pressure sensitive adhesives exhibit excellent adhesion in hot water environments and resistance to water-whitening.</p>			

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PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS (Not Applicable)

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH (Not
Applicable)

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to pressure sensitive adhesives based on aqueous latex emulsions and processes for the preparation of the adhesives. Pressure sensitive adhesives prepared according to the present invention have mean particle diameter sizes of less than or equal to about 100nm and narrow particle size distributions. These pressure sensitive adhesives are particularly suitable for applications that require that the pressure sensitive adhesive maintain adhesion between the substrate and facestock when subjected to hot water spraying or immersion. In addition, the adhesives exhibit resistance to water-whitening or "blush". Hot water adhesion is required in applications such as bottle labels where the bottles are subjected to hot water spraying in washing operations. In general, resistance to water-whitening is desirable anywhere a pressure sensitive adhesive with transparent facestock or substrate is subjected to water or high humidity. Examples include labels on the sides of trucks, signs and bottles.

Methods of providing water-whitening resistant latex emulsions for use in pressure sensitive adhesives are disclosed in the art. U.S. Patents 5,286,843 and 5,536,811 disclose a process for improving the water-whitening resistance of pressure sensitive adhesives containing an aqueous latex

emulsion and water soluble ions by removing the water soluble ions and adjusting the pH to at least about 6. The patents disclose that water soluble ions may be removed by a number of techniques including centrifugation, dialysis, precipitation and deionization with ion exchange resins. The preferred method of removing the water soluble ions is to contact the aqueous latex emulsion, the formulated pressure sensitive adhesive containing the aqueous emulsion or both with an ion exchange resin. International Application WO 97/11996 discloses a process for preparing hot water-whitening resistant latex emulsions useful in pressure sensitive adhesive compositions. The process involves copolymerizing a monomer mixture containing at least one alkyl acrylate ester of an alcohol containing at least 4 carbon atoms, at least one polar co-monomer and at least one partially soluble co-monomer present in an amount of at least about 7 weight%. Polymerization is carried out in the presence of at least one nonionic surfactant containing at least 8 moles of ethylene oxide and at least one anionic surfactant containing up to about 10 moles of ethylene oxide. The polymerization product is neutralized to produce an emulsion having a pH greater than 7 and containing particles having a volume average particle size diameter up to about 165 nm. An electrolyte may be added subsequent to polymerization to stabilize opacity of a film cast from the emulsion. International Application WO 98/44064 discloses inherently tacky pressure sensitive adhesives prepared by emulsion polymerization of at least one monomer mixture comprising; at least one alkyl acrylate, the alkyl group of

which has from 4 to 12 carbon atoms; at least one unsaturated carboxylic acid containing from about 3 to 5 carbon atoms and one styrenic monomer; wherein the particles have a mean diameter of 300 nm or less. The publication discloses a single stage preparation of aqueous acrylic emulsions in examples 4D, 4E, 4F, 4G and 4H with average particle sizes ranging from 245 nm to 139 nm. Each of the examples discloses the use of silane crosslinkers to improve blush resistance. The reference discloses a preferred method of preparation which yields adhesives resistant to water-whitening and involves a sequential polymerization of a first and second monomer charge. None of the above references disclose a pressure sensitive adhesive that maintains adhesion in hot water environments and is resistant to water-whitening.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has been found that pressure sensitive adhesives that maintain adhesion in hot water environments in addition to exhibiting enhanced resistance to water-whitening can be prepared using an aqueous latex emulsion prepared from a monomer mixture consisting essentially of;

- a) at least one alkylacrylate having at least 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl chain,
- b) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or its corresponding anhydride,
- c) at least one styrenic monomer.

The monomer mixtures are polymerized using single stage aqueous latex emulsion techniques. The polymerization is carried out in the presence of at least one anionic surfactant and a redox type free radical initiator system. The present invention further relates to methods of preparation of the pressure sensitive adhesives and laminates prepared using these pressure sensitive adhesives. When prepared using the disclosed monomer mixture, anionic surfactant and redox initiator system, the aqueous latex emulsion has polymer particles with a mean particle size diameter of less than or equal to about 100 nm. In addition, when prepared as described the measured particle size does not increase during the polymerization process at the expected rate, but rather maintains a relatively flat particle growth curve, while still yielding latex emulsions with relatively narrow particle size distributions. Typically, the particle size distribution exhibits a mean/median ratio of less than about 1.05.

Pressure sensitive adhesives of the present invention are useful in clear label applications, marking films, etc. When prepared according to the invention pressure sensitive adhesives maintain adhesion in hot water environments and are resistant to water-whitening for at least 12 hours and preferably for at least 24 hours.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1-is a graph comparing the measured particle growth in the aqueous latex emulsion of both lab and plantsize batches corresponding to Example 4

compared with the predicted particle size growth calculated using the initial measured particle diameter.

Figure 2-is a graph that plots the rheology of the aqueous latex emulsion of Example 3 with a pH of 7.3 when subjected to continuous ramped shear rates as measured on a Carri-Med rheometer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Pressure sensitive adhesives that are sufficiently versatile to wet out and coat a variety of substrate (adherend) surfaces; provide adequate adhesive characteristics such as tack, peel adhesion and shear resistance; and maintain adhesion in hot water environments in addition to exhibiting enhanced resistance to water-whitening are based on aqueous latex emulsions prepared from monomer mixtures, consisting essentially of;

- A) at least one alkyl acrylate having at least 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group,
- B) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or its corresponding anhydride,
- C) at least one styrenic monomer.

The polymerization is carried out in the presence of an anionic surfactant or mixture of anionic surfactants. A redox type free radical initiator system is used in an amount sufficient to promote free radical polymerization of the monomers. Once the polymerization is complete it may be desirable to adjust

the pH of the latex emulsion in order to enhance its stability. Other ingredients commonly used in the preparation of aqueous latex emulsions such as buffering agents, chain transfer agents, and the like may be present. General latex technology is discussed in, Kirk-Othmer, Encyclopedia of Technology [4thEd.], vol.15, p.51-65; which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition to the aqueous latex emulsion, the pressure sensitive adhesive may also contain additional components such as, biocides, wetting agents, defoamers, tackifiers, etc.

The monomers used to prepare the aqueous lattices include alkyl acrylates, ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids and their corresponding anhydrides and styrenic monomers.

Alkyl acrylates are alkyl esters of acrylic or methacrylic acid having at least 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl portion of the molecule. Examples include butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate, heptyl acrylate, octyl acrylate, isoctyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, and isodecyl acrylate. A single alkyl acrylate or mixtures of more than one alkyl acrylate can be used. A preferred alkyl acrylate is 2-ethylhexyl acrylate. The alkyl acrylate monomers are present in the monomer mixture in an amount from about 50 wt% to about 90 wt% and more preferably from about 60 wt% to about 65 wt% based on the total weight of the monomer mixture.

Examples of ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids and their corresponding anhydrides used in the present invention include acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, beta-carboxyethyl

acrylate and maleic anhydride. A single ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or its corresponding anhydride or mixtures thereof can be used. A preferred carboxylic acid is beta-carboxyethyl acrylate. The ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids or their corresponding anhydrides are present in the monomer mixture in amounts from about 5 wt% to about 10 wt%, more preferably from about 6 wt% to about 8 wt% based on the total weight of the monomer mixture.

Examples of styrenic monomers used in the present invention include styrene, t-butyl styrene, dimethyl styrene, and vinyl toluene. A preferred monomer is styrene. The styrenic monomers are present in the monomer mixture in amounts from about 20 wt% to about 40 wt%, more preferably from about 28 wt% to about 34 wt% based on the total weight of the monomer mixture.

Surfactants suitable for use in the present invention are anionic surfactants. Examples of anionic surfactants include ammonium salts of nonylphenol ethoxylated sulfates such as ABEX EP-110 (30% active) or ABEX EP-120; lauryl ether sulfates such as Disponiltm FES-32 or FES-993; sulfosuccinates such as Aerosoltm OT-75 or OT-501 and the like. A preferred anionic surfactant is ABEX EP-110. A single anionic surfactant or mixture of anionic surfactants can be used. Typically, less than 4 wt% of the anionic surfactant based on the total weight of the latex, is used.

A redox type free radical initiator system is used to promote polymerization of the monomers. The initiator is peroxide or hydroperoxide such as t-butyl

hydroperoxide. The reducing agent used in the redox system is zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate, sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, ascorbic acid, isoascorbic acid, sodium metabisulfite and the like. A preferred redox type system consists of t-butyl hydroperoxide and zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate. The aqueous latex emulsions which form the basis of the pressure sensitive adhesives of the present invention are prepared in a single stage synthesis with or without a seed in the reaction vessel prior to beginning the monomer feed. Reaction temperatures during the monomer feed can range from about 50°C to about 90°C. In a preferred method of preparing the aqueous latex a pre-emulsion, an aqueous solution of the initiator, and an aqueous solution of a reducing agent are prepared in separate vessels. A reaction vessel is charged with deionized water, an anionic surfactant and a predetermined amount of initiator. The mixture in the reaction vessel is heated with stirring and up to 20 wt % of the pre-emulsion, more preferably up to 8 wt% and most preferably 4 wt% is added to the reaction vessel along with a predetermined amount of the reducing agent to form the seed. In small batches such as laboratory size synthesis the predetermined amount of reducing agent, the "initial Zn hit", can be added before the initial pre-emulsion charge. In larger scale synthesis it is preferred that the predetermined amount of reducing agent is added after the initial pre-emulsion charge is added to the reaction vessel. After forming the seed, the contents of the reaction vessel are heated to a desired temperature and the pre-emulsion, initiator and the reducing agent are simultaneously metered into the reaction

vessel with stirring. It has been found to be advantageous to mix the pre-emulsion and initiator. This can be accomplished by merging the pre-emulsion and initiator feed streams and passing the merged stream through a static mixer or by simply allowing the two feed streams to converge in a common feed line. On completion of the pre-emulsion feed, the contents of the reaction vessel are cooled and alternating predetermined amounts of the initiator and reducing agent are added to the reaction vessel with stirring. This alternating initiator/reducing agent addition is preferably performed at least once. Once the reaction is complete the pH may be adjusted. The pH of the aqueous latex emulsion is preferably adjusted to a pH of about 6 to about 9 and more preferably about 6 to about 7.5. For efficiency and economy an aqueous solution of ammonium hydroxide can be used to adjust the pH. Other bases that may be used include amines, imines, alkali metal and alkaline metal hydroxides, carbonates, etc.

In addition to the aqueous latex emulsion, the pressure sensitive adhesive composition advantageously contains biocides, wetting agents, defoamers, etc. Examples of suitable biocides include Kathon LX, commercially available as a 1.5% solution from Rohm & Haas and Metatin 910, commercially available from ACIMA. An example of a suitable wetting agent is Surfynol SE commercially available from Air Products, PLURONIC® type polyols commercially available from BASF Corp, and the like. Examples of defoamers include Drewplus T-1201 and Drewplus 1-191 commercially

available from Ashland Speciality Chemical Company and Rhodoline 6681, commercially available from Rhodia.

The pressure sensitive adhesives described above can be used to prepare articles such as tapes, labels, signs, marking films and the like. In a typical construction the pressure sensitive adhesive is coated or otherwise applied to a release liner such as a siliconized paper, dried and laminated to a facestock.

Alternatively, the pressure sensitive adhesive is coated directly on a facestock

Examples of face stock include cellulosics, metal foils, polycarbonates, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate and vinyl films.

The pressure sensitive adhesives typically have a viscosity after adjusting the pH to between about 6 and about 8 of from about 1,000 to about 20,000 centipoise. The pressure sensitive adhesives exhibit a shear-thinning rheology such that it allows coating even on difficult to coat films. Conventional coating techniques can be used to apply the pressure sensitive adhesives. Such techniques include dipping, slot die, air knife, brush curtain, extrusion blade, reverse roll, squeeze roll coating and the like.

The following examples illustrate the invention and should not be construed as limiting in nature. In the examples particle sizes were determined using a COULTER^R LS particle size analyzer. Test procedures were as follows:

1. 180° Peel Test: PSTC-1(November 1975) Results of this test are reported in pounds/inch.
2. 178° Shear Test: modified PSTC-7(November 19975) Results of this test in Table IV are reported in hours/4 lbs./1in² at 23° C.

tBHP is tertiary-butylhydroperoxide

2EHA is 2-ethylhexyl acrylate

β CEA is beta-carboxyethyl acrylate

ZnFS is zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate

Having thus described the invention the following examples are for illustrative purposes and should not be construed as limiting.

EXAMPLES

Examples 1-4 were prepared according to the following general procedure.

Table I lists weight % of components present in the aqueous latex emulsion based on the total weight of the emulsion. Table II lists weight% of the monomers based on the total weight of the monomer mixture. Table III lists variations in the preparation procedure of each of the examples and the mean particle size diameter in each latex emulsion.

In each of the examples a pre-emulsion was formed by mixing deionized water, a buffer, a portion of the anionic surfactant and the combined monomer charge. The reaction vessel was charged with deionized water, the remainder of the anionic surfactant and a predetermined amount of the initiator and heated to within ten degrees Celsius of the desired reaction temperature. A percentage of the pre-emulsion, up to 20 wt%, was charged to the reaction vessel. A predetermined amount of an aqueous solution of the reducing agent was added to the reaction vessel. Heating was continued up to the desired reaction temperature and the pre-emulsion, initiator, and reducing agent feeds

were simultaneously begun. After the pre-emulsion, initiator, and reducing agent feeds were completed additional pre-determined amounts of initiator and reducing agents were added sequentially. The reaction mixture was optionally cooled and a second sequential addition of initiator and reducing agent was made. The aqueous latex emulsion was cooled to about 30°C. At this point the pH was adjusted and optional components such as defoamers, wetting agents, and biocides added to complete the pressure sensitive adhesive package.

TABLE I

	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4
water	49.18	51.60	51.60	51.60
Na Bicarb	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09
EP-110	3.73	3.55	3.55	3.55
70% tBHP	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18
2EHA	30.02	28.61	26.79	26.79
Styrene	13.33	12.69	14.51	14.51
β-CEA	3.33	3.17	3.17	3.17
ZnFS	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE II

	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4
2EHA	64.32	64.32	60.25	60.25
Styrene	28.55	28.55	32.62	32.62

β -CEA	7.13	7.13	7.13	7.13
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE III

	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4
% seed	8	8	8	4
temp C	50	60	80	80
Surfactant split*	2.98/0.75	2.84/ 0.71	2.84/ 0.71	2.84/ 0.71
initial Zn hit	Before initial pre-emulsion charge	Before initial pre-emulsion charge	Before initial pre- emulsion charge	After initial pre-emulsion charge
particle size, nm	79.0	80.0	88.9	83.0

*wt% of surfactant in pre-emulsion/reaction vessel

Peel and Shear

15 minute and 24 hour peel tests and shear tests were run on samples of films coated with compositions of examples 1, 2, 3, and Comparative Example A (a pressure sensitive adhesive based on an aqueous latex used in clear label applications and available as a precoated polymer film). The films for Examples 1, 2 and 3 were prepared as follows. A 2 mil wet film was drawn down with a Baker bar onto silicone treated 2 mil polyester. The film was

dried at 90°C for 5 minutes resulting in a 0.7 to 0.9 mil dry film. This was then laminated to 2 mil polypropylene. Results are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV

	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Comparative Ex A
15 min peel	2.0	2.1	2.8	1.7
24 hr peel	3.1	1.5	2.65	2.4
1x1x4 lb shear	47.3	23.4	40.23	100+
Visc. cps (Brook #4 @ 10 rpm)	~20,000	~2,500	~3,000	*
pH	7.5	8.0	8.1	**

*Comparative Example A is supplied as a film

** no pH measurement available

Particle Size

Samples were taken from the reaction vessel during the pre-emulsion feed of Example 4 at 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours and after the latex emulsion was completed. Particle size determinations were made on each sample. The results are given in Table V.

TABLE V**Ex. 4 – 1 hr****Volume Statistics (Arithmetic)****Calculations from 0.40 µm to 2,000 µm**

Volume	100.0%				
Mean:	0.0727 µm	S.D.:			0.017 µm
Median:	0.0709 µm				
Mean/Median Ratio:	1.025				
Specific Surf. Area	871,328 cm ² /ml				
%< Size µm	10 0.0517	25 0.0599	50 0.0709	75 0.0836	90 0.0964

Ex. 4 – 2 hr**Volume Statistics (Arithmetic)****Calculations from 0.40 µm to 2,000 µm**

Volume	100.0%				
Mean:	0.0790 µm	S.D.:			0.020m
Median:	0.0770 µm				
Mean/Median Ratio:	1.026				
Specific Surf. Area	809,146 cm ² /ml				
%< Size µm	10 0.0544	25 0.0640	50 0.0770	75 0.0921	90 0.107

Ex. 4 – 3hr**Volume Statistics (Arithmetic)****Calculations from 0.40 µm to 2,000 µm**

Volume	100.0%			
Mean:	0.0846 µm	S.D.:		0.22 µm
Median:	0.0829 µm			
Mean/Median Ratio:	1.021			

Specific Surf. Area 758,851 cm²/ml

%< Size μm	10 0.0574	25 0.0682	50 0.0829	75 0.0993	90 0.114
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Ex. 4 – Final

Volume Statistics (Arithmetic)

Calculations from 0.40 μm to 2,000 μm

Volume 100.0%
Mean: 0.0834 μm S.D.: 0.022 μm

Median: 0.0815 μm

Mean/Median Ratio: 1.024

Specific Surf. Area 770,832 cm²/ml

%< Size μm	10 0.0563	25 0.0669	50 0.0815	75 0.0981	90 0.113
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Rheology

The following components were added to the composition of Example 3 after the pH was adjusted to 8.1 with a 29% solution of ammonium hydroxide:

Kathon LX(15%) 0.15 wt%

Rhodoline 6681 0.02 wt%

Surfynol SE 0.50 wt%

The composition was subjected to continuous ramped shear rates on a Carri-Med Rheometer. The results are given in Figure 2.

Hot Water Lift Off and Water-Whitening Resistance Performance

Films were transfer coated using the compositions of Examples 1 and 2 on 2 mil polypropylene as described for the peel-shear examples. The coated films were cut into 1x2.5" rectangles and applied with light pressure to glass bottles. The films were rated for wetout and appearance on the bottles. For comparison purposes films were coated using the compositions of Examples 1, 2', (with a wetting agent), 2 (without additional wetting agent) and Comparative Example A. The results are given below.

Wetout 1-10(10=best)

Example 1 (high viscosity* no Surfynol SE)	7
Example 2' (lower visc*. 0.5wt% Surfynol SE)	8
Example 2 (lower visc.* no Surfynol SE)	6
Comparative Example A	6

*Viscosities are given in Table IV

4 hours after labels were applied the bottles were sprayed for ten minutes with 140°F water.

Elapsed Time	Results
~5 min.	Ex. 1 and Comparative Ex. A edges of labels lifting
5:40 min.	Ex. 1 label washed off
7:00 min.	Comparative Ex. A label washed off, edges of Ex. 2

	label lifting
8:00 min.	Ex. 2 label washed off
10:00 min.	Ex. 2' label intact

After the hot water spray the remaining bottle with a label was put in an ice bath over night. The next day the bottle was rated for appearance. The film of Ex. 2' remained clear and had good adhesion to the bottle.

We claim:

1. A pressure sensitive adhesive that maintains adhesion in hot water in addition to exhibiting enhanced resistance to water-whitening comprising; an aqueous latex emulsion prepared from a monomer mixture consisting essential of;
 - a) at least one alkyl acrylate having at least 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl,
 - b) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or its corresponding anhydride, and
 - c) at least one styrenic monomer,in the presence of an anionic surfactant and redox type free radical initiator system, where the latex emulsion has an average particle size diameter of less than or equal to about 100 nm.
2. The pressure sensitive adhesive as claimed in claim 1, where the alkyl acrylate having at least 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl is butyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, heptyl acrylate, octyl acrylate, isoctyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate, isodecyl acrylate or mixtures thereof.
3. The pressure sensitive adhesive as claimed in claim 1, where the ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or its corresponding anhydride is acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, beta-carboxylethyl acrylate, maleic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, maleic anhydride, or mixtures thereof.

4. The pressure sensitive adhesive as claimed in claim 1, where the styrenic monomer is styrene, tert-butyl styrene, dimethyl styrene, vinyl toluene, or mixtures thereof.
5. The pressure sensitive adhesive as claimed in claim 1, where the anionic surfactant is salts of sulfated nonyl and octyl phenoxy poly (polyethylenoxy) ethanol, lauryl ether sulfates, salts of dodecyl benzene sulfonate, or mixtures thereof.
6. A pressure sensitive adhesive as claimed in claim 1, further comprising; a wetting agent.
7. A pressure sensitive adhesive, comprising an aqueous latex emulsion having an average particle size diameter of less than or equal to about 100 nm, where the latex emulsion is prepared by a process consisting essentially of the steps;
 - A) in a vessel pre-emulsifying;
 - 1) a monomer mixture, consisting of
 - a) at least one alkyl acrylate having at least 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group,
 - b) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or its corresponding anhydride,
 - c) at least one styrenic monomer, with
 2. at least one anionic surfactant,
 3. optionally a buffer, and

4. deionized water;

B) in a separate vessel preparing an aqueous solution of an initiator;

C) in a separate vessel preparing an aqueous solution of a reducing agent;

D) adding up to 20% by weight of the pre-emulsion and a predetermined amount of the initiator and reducing agent to a reaction vessel with stirring,

E) simultaneously adding to the reaction vessel over time the pre-emulsion, a predetermined amount of the initiator and a predetermined amount of the reducing agent where the pre-emulsion and initiator are premixed by adding to the reaction vessel through a common feed line;

F) on completing the addition of the pre-emulsion, initiator and reducing agent, adding sequentially,

1. an additional pre-determined amount of the initiator and
2. an additional pre-determined amount of the reducing agent;

G) optionally repeating F); and

H) optionally adjusting the pH to at least 6.

8. The process as claimed in claim 7, where the alkyl acrylate having at least 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group is butyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, isoctyl acrylate, heptyl acrylate, octyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate, isodecyl acrylate or mixtures thereof.

9. The process as claimed in claim 7, where the ethylinically unsaturated carboxylic acid or its corresponding anhydride is acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, beta-carboxylethyl acrylate, maleic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, maleic anhydride, or mixtures thereof.
10. The process as claimed in claim 7, where the styrenic monomer is styrene, t-butyl styrene, dimethyl styrene, vinyl toluene, or mixtures thereof.
11. The process as claimed in claim 7, where the anionic surfactant is salts of sulfated nonyl and octyl phenoxy poly (polyethyleneoxy) ethanols, lauryl ether sulfates, salts of dodecyl benzene sulfonate or mixtures thereof.
12. A laminate comprising
 - A) a substrate
 - B) a facestock, and
 - C) and between the substrate and facestock a pressure sensitive adhesive as claimed in claim 1.
13. An aqueous latex emulsion prepared from a monomer mixture consisting essentially of;
 - A) at least one alkyl acrylate having at least 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl group;
 - B) at least one ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid or its corresponding anhydride; and
 - C) a styrenic monomer;

in the presence of an anionic surfactant and a redox type free radical initiator system where the aqueous latex emulsion has an average particle size diameter of less than or equal to about 100 nm.

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ANY REFERENCE TO FIGURE 1 AND 2 SHALL BE CONSIDERED NON-EXISTENT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : C08K 5/01, 5/41; C08L 31/00

US CL : 524/549, 556, 745, 747; 428/500

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : none

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

none

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y,P	US 5,916,693 A (VAN RHEENEN) 29 June 1999, col. 1, line 45 to col. 2, line 13; col. 2, lines 26-63; col. 3, lines 40-42; col. 3, lines 54-67.	1-13
Y	WO 98/44064 A1 (AVERY DENNISON CORPORATION) 08 October 1998, abstract; page 12, lines 22-31.	1-13

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 JUNE 2000

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